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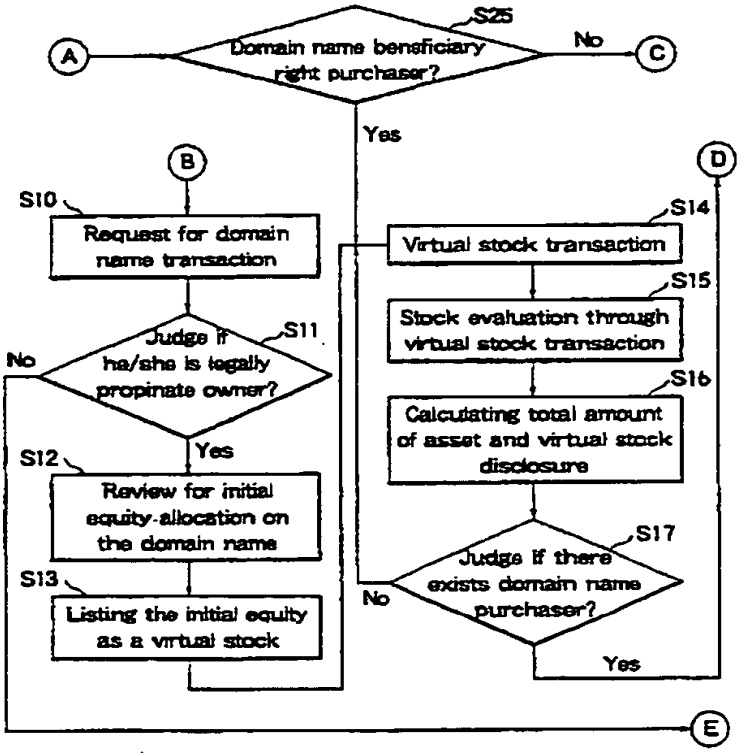

(57) Abstract: A business transaction method for the intangible property right through on-line is provided. The method comprises a step of registering details of intangible property right from the owner of the intangible property right who wishes to make the transaction, a step of reviewing the registered intangible property right and allocating the initial equities concerned to the owner of the intangible property right, a step of listing the registered intangible property right on a virtual stock market and settling the price that are necessary for the transaction of the intangible property right through the virtual stock transaction and a step of applying the settled price to the transaction of registered intangible property right and the virtual stock transaction is to be suspended at the requesting time of the purchase order and the settled price is decided based on the total amount of the stock at the suspension time of the virtual stock transaction.

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BUSINESS TRANSACTION METHOD OF THE INTANGIBLE PROPERTY RIGHT THROUGH ON-LINE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a business transaction method though on-line, more specifically, relates to a business transaction method for intangible properties such as a internet domain name, a patent right, a trademark right, a utility model right and a copyright through on-line.

Description of the Related Art

The value of the intangible property rights, such as a patent right, a trademark right, a utility model right and a copyright have been being evaluated higher on gradually manner, and there frequently happened the trials of the intangible property rights transactions. However, the price calculating standard of intangible property right is obscure and the value evaluation varies depend on the appraisers, therefore, the intangible property right currently may not be the proper object of the business transactions.

Firstly, as a practical embodiment, description may be made on the Internet domain name that emerges as a major matter of concern and interest due to the recently activated & popularized Internet. Internet domain name, jumping out of the previous

meaning of an address or a name of which purpose is to differentiate each other among the numerous numbers of web sites, is now taking its identical position as a valid intangible property right.

Domain names are mainly classified as individual persons (pe), companies (co), net operators (net), education centers (edu), countries (kr, jp, ca) and governmental bodies (go, gov) and now it is seeking for the more segmented classification. Accordingly, peoples are endeavoring many efforts to preempt the differentiated prominent domain name in line with the increase of Internet site to occupy their superior position in the business transactions. As such, the marketable domain names are actively traded in the market.

The types of the marketable domain names transaction may generally be classified as follows;

The 1st type of transaction is to sell the domain name by requesting to the brokers. This type is a transaction in which traditional broker roles are simply applied on the sales of domain name. Accordingly, brokers are mediating transactions under commission basis. However, brokers are mainly using the auction type of sales under which only the easily sellable & competitive domain names are enlisted from the rushed numbers of sales requests under a selective basis. Purchasers used to buy the enlisted domain names from the list by the auction type of purchasing method with paying 10~20% contingency commission when transacti ns are accomplished.

Other type of transaction is the listing method, in which the domain names are classified by their category and register them on the list by each category. This type actually is an attractive method for transaction to the majority of peoples who wish to sell his domain name with minimal registration fee, however, this type of listing method currently is not become an activated one.

Another method is that a person or company may register their wish-to-sell domain name on his/her own homepage. This method might be effective in case the homepage is the well-known one, however, the marketability may be remote in case the homepage is not the well-known one.

According to the above, the former method for the domain name transaction currently has following problems;

Firstly, there is no reasonably decided sales price. The guideline of the sales price is roughly decided by the mediator brokers, however, it may be resulted in different consequences depend on the persons who are referring to the price guideline. Therefore, if the sales price quoted by the owner at their discretion, the final sales transaction may not easily be accomplished because of its overestimated wish-to-sell price. Of course, in case that the seller is able to properly evaluate the price, there may not be this kind of problems, however, it is practically difficult to properly estimate the fair price.

Secondly, the transactional method for using brokers has problems that the brokers are deciding their preference l vel of the domain names at their own discretion.

The distinctive features of the domain name should be presented by the words representing certain contents, however, we may not ignore that some differences due to sex, age, territory are actually existed. These problems affect significant influences on deciding the domain name price.

Additionally, the domain name has little advertising effect. Most of the peoples who visit a site for the purpose of selling/buying a domain name are the sellers rather than the buyers. Majority of buyers used to visit the site on an occasional manner to refer to the name listed on the special menu or to search for the keywords in his minds. Actually, the users who are searching for the domain name are hardly aware of the existence of the domain name until it starts its business services. This makes the business owners who initiate their business with specific domain name to bear the adverting costs. There also exists irrationality of repeatedly absorbing the advertising cost even after highly paying for the good domain name purchase.

As described above, the former method for domain name sales tends to overl ok the importance of the domain name transaction, which becomes one of the critical hurdles of the domain name sale activation. Therefore, we are under the situation of demanding new type of domain name sales transactions. This also applies not only to the domain name but also to the cases where there exist difficulties of evaluating the realistic property values such as patent, new design right for practical use, design right, trademark, copyright and other intellectual properties available, thus, became a serious

hurdle against the activation of this kind of transactions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a transactional method for the intangible property right through on-line whereby the majority of people may participate to decide the proper market price and be able to sell intangible property rights.

To accomplish the above-described objects, the transactional method of the intangible property right through on-line according to the present invention comprises a step of registering details of intangible property right from the owner of the intangible property right who wish to make the transaction; a step of reviewing the registered intangible property right, and allocating the initial equities concerned to the owner of the intangible property right; a step of listing the registered intangible property right on a virtual stock market, and settling the price that are necessary for the transaction of the intangible property right through the virtual stock transaction; and a step of applying the settled price to the transaction of registered intangible property right.

It is desirable that the virtual stock transaction may be maintained at least 6 months to 1 year to fairly evaluate the value of the right.

The virtual stock transaction may be suspended at the time the purchase order is requested by the purchaser of the intangible property right, and the settled price is finalized based on the total stock amount at the time of the stock transaction suspension.

Additionally, the transactional methods of the present invention further comprises a step of allocating profits accrued from the transactional amount of the registered intangible property right to the purchaser of the beneficiary right.

The profits may be decided in the range of 5%-10% of the transaction amount, and also it is desirable that the profits may be prorated based on the virtual stock ratio of the beneficiary right purchaser at the time of the suspension of virtual stock transaction.

The beneficiary right purchaser may be a member who was paid prescribed cyber money, and the cyber money may be used for the virtual stock transactions. The cyber money stated in here may collectively be paid in its initial stage of membership participation and of which feature is non-monetary.

Also, the beneficiary right purchaser may be the member who injected a capital of cash or cash equivalent instruments in the real transaction market, and the owner of the intangible property right may be able to list parts of its initial equities to the virtual stock market, and may be able to list all of its initial equities to the virtual stock market, and may be able to list the usage right of his initial equity portions of the intangible property right. Further, the owner of the intangible property right may receive the dividend for the share of his initial equity portion prior to the listing on the stock market and furthermore, he may consign his right of disposal on the intangible property right to the 3rd parties prior to the listing on the virtual stock market of the intangible property

right.

Here, the intangible property right comprises an Internet domain name, a patent right, a utility model right a trademark right, a design right, a copyright, a right to obtain patent, a right to register a utility model, a right to register design or their combinations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG.1 is the system overview that is to perform the business transaction method for the intangible property right according to the present invention.

FIG.2 is the conceptual drawing that illustrates the relationship between the Web/DB server operator and user in performing business transaction method for the intangible property right according to the present invention.

FIG.3a through 3c are the flowcharts that illustrate the domain name transaction as a practical embodiment of the business transaction method for the intangible property right through on-line according to the present invention.

FIG.4 is a flowchart that illustrates the methods of a domain name transaction about the transaction request of a domain name owner and the beneficiary right purchaser's capital injection of cash according to the present invention.

FIG.5 through FIG.8 are the drawings that illustrate the web pages relating to the business method transaction through on-line according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring to the appended drawings, the more detail d business transaction

method for the intangible property right may be explained as follows.

FIG 1 is the overview that illustrates a system, as a practical embodiment, to perform the business transaction method for the intangible property right according to the present invention.

Referring to the FIG 1, the necessary system to perform the present invention comprises at least more than one server computer (18) that is to operate the transaction method according to the present invention, multiple user computers (10,12,14) which are to interface with the server computer (18) by both the owner who wishes for the transaction of intangible property right and for participating members on the evaluation for the intangible property right, the internet communication network which links the server computer (18) with the user computers (10,12,14), the settlement system (20) such as KFTC (Korea Financial Telecommunication & Clearing Institute) that is directly connected with server computer or connected with internet communication network, and the confirming banking institutions that is connected with the settlement system (20) under leased line.

Here, the user computers comprise the intangible property right owner's computer, the intangible property right purchaser's computer and the beneficiary right purchaser's computer who enjoy the prescribed benefits through participating in the evaluations or transactions of the intangible property right. And the confirming banking institutions comprise the transaction-designated banks and credit card companies.

Here, in terms of the relationship between the operator of an intangible property right and the users according to the present invention, the users are classified as intangible property right trader, intangible property right purchaser and beneficiary right purchaser. The 'trader' means the registered member who owns intangible property right and wishes the selling transactions, and the 'purchaser' means the registered member who wish to buy the intangible property right, and 'the beneficiary right purchaser' is the registered member who participates in the intangible property right transaction to obtain the prescribed profits.

Based on this system, the transaction method for the intangible property right according to the present invention may be framed by a prescribed program, installed in the server computer (18) for execution. And various information may be saved in the D/B server (18b) such as the data about seller/purchaser/ beneficiary right purchasers who wishing for the transaction of the intangible property right, and some information about the virtual stocks that are traded in the virtual stock market. Here, un-described code of '18a' illustrates the web Server, which may provide variety of web pages to the user computers (10,12,14).

FIG.2 is a conceptual drawing that illustrates the relationship between the web/DB server operator and user in performing business transaction method for the intangible property right according to the present invention. Here, domain name may be used as a practical embodiment of the intangible property right.

Referring to FIG. 2, a domain name owner may register his/her domain name on the web-server (18a) of the sever computer (18) through his/her computer (10) and may make the enlisting request of the domain name on the virtual stock market.

According to the above, the web server (18a) may save the domain name ownership and listing information of the domain name in the D/B server (18b), and may request on the credit information of the domain owner to the settlement system (20) such as KFTC.

Accordingly, the confirming banking institutions, such as transaction-designated banks and card companies (22a) may transmit the credit information to the settlement system (20), thereby, may send the credit/debit information to the settlement system (20) after processing the domain name evaluation fee at the time of registration, debit request for listing the domain and owner's settlement information.

The web server (18a) may identify the domain name owner's credit information with confirming credited/debited amount to save them in the D/B server (18b). And the web server (18a) may transmit the debit information toward the domain name owner.

Next, the domain name purchaser may search for the web page (18a) of the web server to find the want-to-buy domain name by using the purchaser's computer (12) and input the ordering information of the domain name to buy.

Accordingly, the web server (18a), after saving the purchaser's ordering information in the D/B server (18b), may request a credit information of the domain

name purchaser to the settlement system (20) such as KFTC. In line with the above, the confirming banking institutions such as purchaser's transaction-designated banks and card companies (22b) may transmit the credit information to the settlement system (20), and may process the payment order for the purchase charge with receiving the purchaser's settlement information in case the purchaser acquire the listed domain name, then may transmit the debited/credited information toward the settlement system (20).

And the web server (18a) may identify the domain name purchaser's credit information with confirming the credited/debited amount and may save them in the D/B server (18b). Thereafter, the web server (18a) may transmit the information on the debited amount toward the domain name purchaser.

Afterward, the beneficiary right purchaser of a domain name may search for the domain name from which he wish to enjoy the beneficiary right through his computer (14) in the web server (18a) and may input the ordering information of the domain name.

Accordingly, the web server (18a) may save the ordering information of the beneficiary right purchaser in the D/B server (18b) and may request the credit information of the beneficiary right purchaser of the domain name against the settlement system (20) such as KFTC. In line with this, the confirming banking institutions, such as the beneficiary right purchaser's transaction-designated banks or the card companies (22c), may transmit the credit information to the settlement system (20) and may transmit the debited information to the settlement system (20) after receiving the payment order

on the equity investment charge and the equity sales commission of the listed domain name.

And the web server (18a) may identify the credit information of the domain name beneficiary right purchasers with confirming the credited/debited amount and save them in the D/B server (18b). Thereafter, the web server (18a) may transmit the information of the debited amounts toward the beneficiary right purchaser of the domain name.

As per the business transaction method for intangible property right through on-line according to the present invention, one practical embodiment referring to FIG 3a through FIG 3c may be described as follows;

FIG 3a to FIG 3c are the flowchart that illustrates the business transaction method for intangible property right through on-line according to this invention in which domain name is used as an example.

Referring to FIG 3a, in case a user try to interface (S1) the web site, may judge whether the user is a registered member or not (S2).

If the user is not a registered member, may try to induce the user to perform a prescribed procedure to become a registered member (S3). The prescribed procedures are, for example, data input on the user name, address, telephone number, E-mail address, credit cad number, certified number or registration date from an authorized institution of certifying the domain name, and signing an agreement on the prescribed terms and

conditions for utilization.

Here, the membership participation may be registered not only through the web site but also through the traditional communication tools like fax, telephone, mail, however, it is desirable to use the Internet for an operational convenience.

And it is desirable to make category-based database of the inputted domain names through classifying the domain name by category for the purpose of its efficient management. These categories can be, for example, made through classifying the domain name by its industrial criterion.

Additionally, as described later, it is desirable to make a database for the data that are acquired from the general market survey or for the data that are acquired from the sales price condition of a similar domain names to initially allocate the equity for the wish-to-sell domain names.

When registered as a participating member, may pay the cyber money to the registered member (S3).

Here, the various method for cyber money payment are available, however, one of the example may be that the non-monetary valued cyber money, that is to say non-cashable cyber money, may be paid comprehensively in its initial stage of membership registration to make the domain name owner freely trade his/her initially allocated capital in virtual stock transactions.

And another example is to let the members invest actual cash or cashable

instrument as a capital instead of paying cyber money comprehensively at the time of membership registration, thereby, the users may receive the dividend on the beneficiary right of the domain name when actual transaction happened.

In case the user is the existing or newly registered member, the users may execute certification process by making them do login through ID and password (S5).

After the login, as per any changes (for example acquiring a domain name) or for any necessity of input, new information may be key-in on the new or changed membership information (S6, S7).

Next, may analyze the person who accessed the web site (S8).

Referring to FIG 3b, if the accessed person is the owner of a domain name (refer to "B" of FIG 3a & FIG 3b), may register the domain name in the database as an object of transaction when the domain name owner request to sell his/her domain name (S10). At this moment, unless the accessed person is an owner of a domain name, he/she may be the beneficiary right purchaser of the domain name (S25) or a domain name purchaser (S26). In this case, the prescribed commission may be imposed as a processing cost in relation to this domain name transaction, also, to fairly perform the domain name evaluation, the maintenance period of domain name registration be as sufficient as 6 months or 1 year, for example, period of time. If a domain name owner individually uses the registered domain name after the registration, to protect the infringement of probable future profit that stems from the domain name usage, penalty clause may be

established as an indemnity of a prescribed penalty amount. Moreover, the above-described web site operator, as the main body in charge of domain name transaction, and for the purpose of keeping the safety and fairness of the transaction, may be operated as a limited corporation type of company.

When a domain name transaction is requested and thereby the domain name is registered in a database as an object of transaction, the web site operator judges whether the owner of the registered domain name is an appropriate owner or not by himself or through an external institutions (S11).

Publicly authorized registration offices, such like an INTERNIC or a KORNIC, may confirm this or by requesting the transmittal of the certificate that was issued by publicly authorized registration offices.

After confirming the proper owner's domain name registration, may perform the review process to allocate the initial equity portion of the domain name (S12)

In this stage of review process, the initial equity portion (or a capital amount as an initial valuation amount) of to-be-listed domain name on the virtual stock market is decided based on the data from general market survey or data of a sales price condition that is acquired from the similar domain name in the database. As such, the owner's initial equity portion my be decided based on prescribed program and a database data, for example, if decided as 10,000 number of stock with par value KRW 5,000, the capital amount may be decided as KRW 50,000,000.

After the decision of its initial equity portion, the initial equity portion is allocated to the domain name owner, and then the domain name is listed on the virtual stock market (S13).

If a domain name is listed on the virtual stock market, the beneficiary right holder of the domain name may perform the virtual stock transaction (S14). At this moment, the general information on the initial equity portion may be provided to the member participants as a beneficiary right purchaser.

In the progress of virtual stock transaction, the web site operator analyzes and evaluates the virtual stock transaction according to the progress (S15) to calculate the total asset amount. And also, publicly announce any changes of the stockholder list and the stockholders' equity portion status in real time or after the close of the virtual stock market operation (S16). .

During the progress of virtual stock market transaction on the listed domain name and when the actual purchase order of the domain name is ordered, all the virtual stock transactions are suspended. And the actual transaction may be started to allocate the profit amount with the settlement of the transaction amount (refer to S17 and S18, S19, S20 of FIG 3c). In here, if the domain name transaction is performed, the transaction amount is decided based on the total equity amount at the time of the virtual stock transaction suspension, and the prescribed amount, for example 5~10% of the actual transaction amount, may be decided as profit amount. And it is desirable to

prorate the aforementioned profit based on the virtual stock ratio of the beneficiary right purchaser at the time of the virtual stock transaction suspension. If needed, it is necessary to fix a prior mutual agreement between the site operator and the domain name owner for the safety of transaction.

As seeing in the above, in the business transaction through on-line according to this invention, variety of transaction may exist depend on the type of payment or utilization of cyber money between the users who perform a virtual stock transaction.

As seeing in the above-described transactional methods according to the present invention, variety of the method are available depend on the type of payments and/or utilization of the cyber money among the users who performing the virtual stock transactions.

As the first example, one of the transactional method may be that by comprehensively paying non-monetary cyber money to the members in its initial stage of membership participation, let the members to perform a stock trading in the virtual stock market as a beneficiary right purchaser of a domain name and let the domain name owners, as a big shareholder, may execute an exclusive right on its initial equity portion. At this moment, the actual ownership may belong to the owner despite the initial equity on the domain name is listed on the virtual stock market.

In this case, the wner may trade his/her initial equity at his own discretion, and the beneficiary right holder of a domain name may contribute to the valuation at the time

of actual transaction. That is to say, according to the sales of an owner's initial equity, owner's initial equity portion may be decreased, however, the owner may acquire the cyber money, instead. Here, the owner may induce more cyber money investment on his/her initial equity with his/her cyber stock by using competition method. Consequently, the total amount of cyber money under this kind of cyber stock transaction may be calculated by the total amount of the domain names.

Accordingly, when the transaction of the domain name is actually performed, the total amount of stock at the suspension time of cyber stock transaction may be applied directly to the actual transaction or be utilized as reference data at least. Therefore, by analogizing the value in reality out of the transaction in the virtual stock market, and by utilizing the value as a reference data when the domain name transaction is actually performed, the total amount of stock may be reflected as a valuation criterion.

Also, in case the domain name transaction is actually performed, it is desirable for the related members of the domain name transaction (beneficiary right purchaser of the domain name) to prorate some portion of transaction amount as a dividend profit as much as the contributed portion ratio for presenting the valuation criteria (for example, the ratio of retained stocks at the suspension time of cyber stock and the valuation amount). The transaction amount may be settled by allocating the remained amount to the domain name wner.

Also, even in the case of comprehensively paying the non-monetary cyber

money in its initial participation stage, since the paid cyber money is a limited being, it may be increased or decreased depend on the stock transaction, and could be bankrupted in case there have not been a transaction during some period of time (6 months to 1 year of registration period). In case of bankruptcy decision, the cyber money on the stock concerned should be nullified, thus, the cyber money that paid to the members may be forfeited. As such, as per the cyber money that is bankrupted or forfeited through virtual stock transaction, by crediting some cash to the members as a penalty and by paying some cyber money, the web site may be operated, however, the amount of crediting cash should be minimal as a symbolic penalty for the transaction failure. It may be established that the penalty amount may belong to the web site operating company.

As a second example, there is a method that let the member who performs stock transaction in the virtual stock market (the domain name beneficiary) to inject cash as a capital instead of non-monetary cyber money that comprehensively paid at the time of membership participation. At this moment, the domain name owner may choose one of the options among the method for selling some portion of the initially allocated equities, the method for selling domain name ownership, and the method for permitting domain usage right.

FIG 4 is the flowchart that illustrates the transaction method according to the present invention in which the domain owner may request domain name transaction and

thereby the beneficiary right purchaser may perform the transaction by cash capital injection.

The domain name owner may request the domain name transaction (S110), and in case of holding the beneficiary right by selling parts of the initially allocated equity, the ownership may not be wholly transferred.

Despite the fact that an actual transaction is made through the proper acquisition and assignment of the prescribed equity portion, the fund transfer, and the settlement of prescribed commission (S112, S113, S114), it may not the ownership transfer of the domain name since the acquisition and assignment is only for the equity portion. Therefore, in case there happened future domain name transaction, the beneficiary right that enabling to receive the profit in an actual transaction may be achieved.

Later, in a domain name ownership transfer case relating to the domain name ownership transaction (S120), the procedure of acquisition, assignment and fund transfer may be processed after the complete performance of the domain name transaction, and finally, the profit may occur from the domain name transfer (S122, S123, S124). Then, the domain name purchaser may wait for another purchaser by utilizing the domain name in his/her own business or by reregistering the name on the web site. In such case, more value may be created by the utilization of the domain name. That means, the value may be enhanced more through the domain name utilization in real transaction

And there may be the case of the usage right establishment f r some period of

time with maintaining the ownership of the domain name (S130). The domain name ownership may not wholly be transferred, however, the domain name usage right may be transferred based on the agreement for the establishment (S132) instead. Therefore, the allocation of profits that accrued from the case may be performed (S133). Later, when the contract period of usage right terminated, the domain name may belong to the original owner again, and the domain name may be listed on the virtual stock market to start to begin a virtual stock transaction. In case the domain name usage right holder value-add the domain name through performing an actual business, of which the profits may be shared by the virtual stock members. Of course, the opposite situation may be occurred. It is possible for the virtual stock investors who are participating the virtual stock market to create a profit by performing the procedures as described above.

In the above-described case, it is desirable for the web site operator to make a prior agreement with the domain name owner for any a legal measurement for the purpose of transactional safety.

As the 3rd practical embodiment, as seeing in the 2nd practical embodiment, the members who are performing the stock transaction in the virtual stock market (the domain name beneficiaries) may be induced to inject cash capital as much as the cyber money. Then, they may be permitted to perform the stock transaction as per the equity porti n of the domain name owners. In that point of view, the 3rd method may said to be as same as the 2nd one. However, the difference between them lies in the fact that the

domain name owners in this 3rd method may be prepaid a prescribed amount of dividend as much as the domain name owner's initial equity portion prior to listing the domain name on the virtual stock market. Then the disposal right of the domain name, for example, may be consigned to the web site operator.

In this case, there proceeds the procedure of acquisition, assignment and fund transfer after the domain name transaction is completely performed. And consequently, there may occur a profit from the domain name transfer. However, since the domain name owner have received the dividend on their initial equity portion prior to the listing on the virtual stock market, the profits that occurred after the completion of an actual domain name transaction may be prorated by the beneficiary right purchasers who h ld equities through participating in the domain name transaction.

All of above have described by the domain name as an example. However, it is clear that the method for the present invention is also applicable to the other intangible property rights other than the domain name, for example, a patent right, a trademark right, a design right, a utility model right, a copyright and other types of intangible property rights. The object of the transaction in these methods may also be applied not only to the individual intangible property right like a patent right and a utility model right but also to the collectively composed intangible property rights; for example (a patent right with a utility model right), (a patent right with a design right), (a design right with a trademark right) and (a domain name with a copyright)

FIG.5 through FIG.8 are the drawings that illustrate the related web pages to the method for intangible property right transaction according to the present invention. These web pages should be recognized as an illustrated example and it is clear that the multiple web pages on the different transactional status may be manufactured under different posting status.

FIG 5 is a web page (100) that is to be demonstrated in the case of domain name transaction, which comprehend the menu window of a domain transaction (102), the menu selection window (104), the data input window (106). The menu window (102) indicates that currently selected transactional status is "domain name". The menu selection window (104) is to select the desired transactions that covering not only the domain name but also the other intellectual property rights, for example, a character, a patent right, a design right, and a trademark right.

The person who would like to register the domain name may key-in the domain name that he/she owned and the license number of an authorized officer in the data input window (106), and transmit them to the server computer (18). If needed cases, it is possible to additionally install the input column in which other essential data of domain name can be keyed-in. In the case of domain name registration, the web site operation company, as described above, may perform confirmation on whether he/she is a proper domain name owner or not through KONIC and/or INTERINC.

FIG 6 is an example that illustrates the input status in the case of registration of

the patent as well as that of the domain name. It is clear that the input details are available to change to key-in the essential details about the individual property right. It is also possible to directly confirm the registration details of an intellectual property right like patent by the license documents or by the web site operating company.

FIG. 7 & FIG. 8 are the practical embodiment that illustrates the virtual stock sales/purchase status of both a domain name and a patent right. As illustrated above, the domain name may be demonstrated and the data about the current price, the market price, the final price and transactional volume may be keyed-in/generated out in a real time basis. The users who would like to perform the virtual stock sales/purchases (restrictively permitted to the member participants) may transmit the sales/purchase order in a written form. At this time, it is desirable to simultaneously transmit the data of certifying instrument for proving the properly qualified member. The detail inquiry window (112) which is demonstrated as "detailed contents", may display other necessary detailed data except others that are presented in the screen, for example, the total number of issued virtual stock, total amount of virtual stock, etc. Additionally, although not illustrated here, it is also possible to line up the web page by which both a member or an intangible property right purchaser can declare his/her intention to buy the intangible property rights.

As described above, according to the present invention, the business transaction m thod for intangible property right through on-line have some advantages as follows;

All users who are making use f the Internet may participate to the domain name transaction directly or indirectly without any restriction. Especially, more accurate evaluation can be achieved than the other types of domain name evaluations that used to be performed by the former brokers, since the multiple users are investing their cyber money after directly judging the fair value of the domain name.

Also, by participating the domain name transaction, in case there occurs an actual domain name transaction, it may have an advantage of generating a side income as much as the contributed portion of the valuation by using the cyber money.

Moreover, since the multiple netizens who are using Internet may participate the domain name transaction according to the present invention, it has the effect that multiple peoples are familiarized with the newly registered domain name. It has the advertising effect of the domain name without investing much for the advertisement of the domain name. That is to say, it is clear that there exist an enormous ascension effect in view of the cost/benefit effect.

Also, it has the effect of deciding the fair price of a domain name that can be calculated by the stock transaction of using cyber money. That is to say, it has the effect of enabling the fair evaluation since the domain name is evaluated based on the principle of market competition. This enables the domain name owner to fairly judge the value of his/her property right.

Also, it may achieve the effect f investment by allocating a profit concerned at

the time of domain name selling. Additionally, since it makes possible to announce the domain name through Internet, it may be the foundation of worldwide outgrowing activities out of the restricted community. And, the assignee of the domain name may maintain high effects of advertisement and achieve the reduction of advertisement costs by acquiring the domain name that was publicized toward the multiple netizens without investing separate advertisement expenses. It has the merit of keeping continuous effects of advertisement because of the continuous interest of the investors. Also, in case a new company purchases a domain name, the value of the newly purchased domain name may be highly evaluated at the time of listing in the stock market due to its upgraded recognition level. And it also may achieve the continuity of an investment based on the continuous interests and the stock purchases of the investors who invested cyber money. The recognition level of the publics may also be improved by using the publicly proved domain name, breaking through from the discretionary trend of broker's preference on special types of brand.

Although the present invention has been shown and described with reference to certain practical embodiments, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Therefore, the true protection scope of the invention should be decided by the appended claims.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The present invention, as described above, may induce all the people to participate in the transaction of such an intangible property right as the domain name, and may reallocate the profit through formatting an appropriate market price, and may also lead the operational principle of a coexisting cyber market.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line comprising:

a step of registering details of intangible property right from the owner of the intangible property right who wish to make the transaction;

a step of reviewing the registered intangible property right, and allocating the initial equities concerned to the owner of the intangible property right;

a step of listing the registered intangible property right on a virtual stock market, and settling the price that are necessary for the transaction of the intangible property right through the virtual stock transaction; and

a step of applying the settled price to the transaction of registered intangible property right.

2. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 1, the virtual stock transaction is maintained 6 months to 1 year at least.

3. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 1, the virtual stock transaction is suspended at the time of purchase order from a purchaser of the intangible property right.

4. A transactional meth d for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 3, the settled price is decided based on the total amount of stock at the

suspension time of the virtual stock transaction.

5. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 4, the method further comprises a step of allocating profits accrued from the transactional amount of the registered intangible property right transaction to the beneficiary right purchaser.

6. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 5, the profits are decided within the range of 5%~10% of the transactional amount.

7. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 5, the profits are prorated based on the virtual stock ratio of the beneficiary right purchaser at the suspension time of virtual stock transaction.

8. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 5, the purchaser of the beneficiary right is a member to whom prescribed cyber money was paid, and the cyber money is used for the virtual stock transaction.

9. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 8, the cyber money is paid in bulk at the step of membership participation.

10. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 8, the cyber money is non-monetary exchangeable.

11. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 5, the beneficiary right purchaser is the member who has invested cash or cash-convertible instruments.

12. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 11, the owner of intangible property right lists parts of his/her initial equities on the virtual stock market.

13. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 11, the owner of intangible property right lists all of his/her initial equities on the virtual stock market.

14. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 11, the owner of intangible property right lists the usage right about the registered intangible property right as much as his/her initial equities portion of the intangible property right on the virtual stock market.

15. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 11, the owner of intangible property right receives the dividend for the portion of his/her initial equity of the intangible property right prior to listing on the virtual stock market.

16. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 15, the owner of intangible property right consigns the disposal right of the intangible property right prior to listing the intangible property right on the virtual

stock market.

17. A transactional method for an intangible property right through on-line according to claim 1, the intangible property right comprises a Internet domain name, a patent right, a utility model right a trademark right, a design right, a copyright, a right to obtain patent, a right to register a utility model, a right to register design or their combinations.

FIG. 1

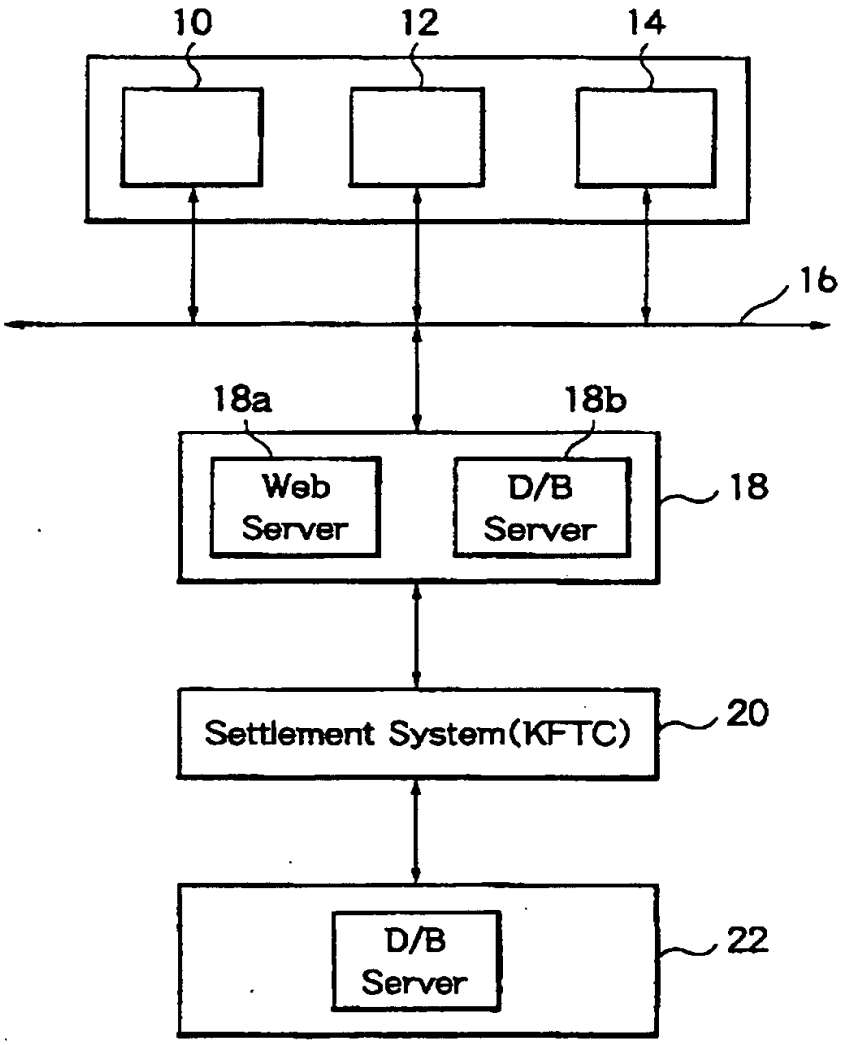

10
12
14
16
18a
18b
Web Server
D/B Server
18
Settlement System(KFTC)
20
D/B Server
22

FIG.2

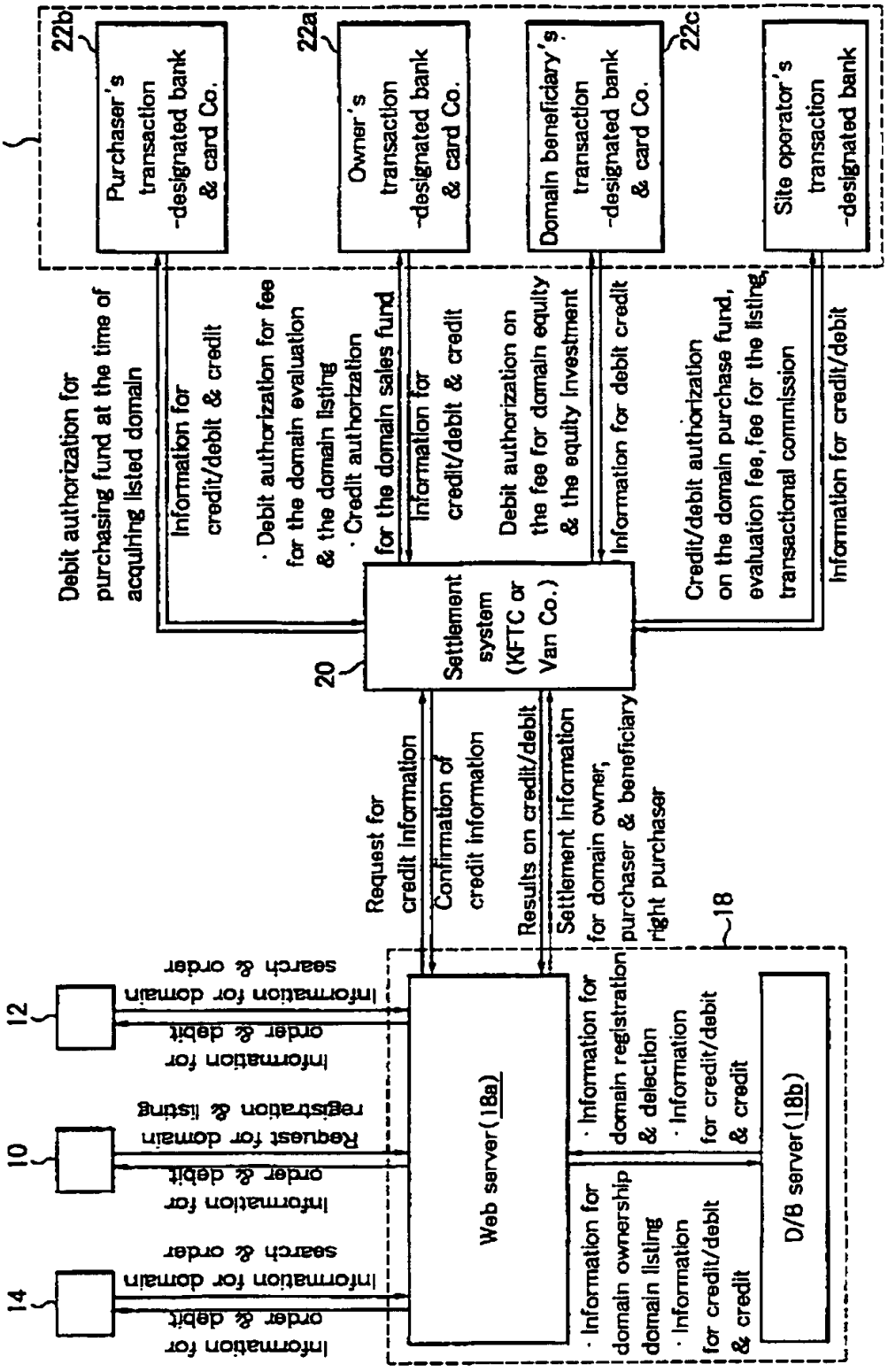

22
22b
Purchaser's transaction -designated bank & card Co.
22a
Owner's transaction -designated bank & card Co.
Domain beneficiary's transaction -designated bank & card Co.
22c
Site operator's transaction -designated bank
Debit authorization for purchasing fund at the time of acquiring listed domain
Information for credit/debit & credit
· Debit authorization for fee for the domain evaluation & the domain listing
· Credit authorization for the domain sales fund
Information for credit/debit & credit
Debit authorization on the fee for domain equity & the equity investment
Information for debit credit
Credit/debit authorization on the domain purchase fund, evaluation fee, fee for the listing, transactional commission
Information for credit/debit
20
Settlement system (KFTC or Van Co.)
Request for credit information
Confirmation of credit information
Results on credit/debit
Settlement information for domain owner, purchaser & beneficiary
18
12
Information for order & debit
Information for domain search & order
10
Request for domain registration & listing
Information for order & debit
14
Information for order & debit
Information for domain search & order
Web server(18a)
· Information for domain ownership domain listing
· Information for credit/debit & credit
· Information for domain registration & delection
· Information for credit/debit & credit
D/B server(18b)

FIG.3a

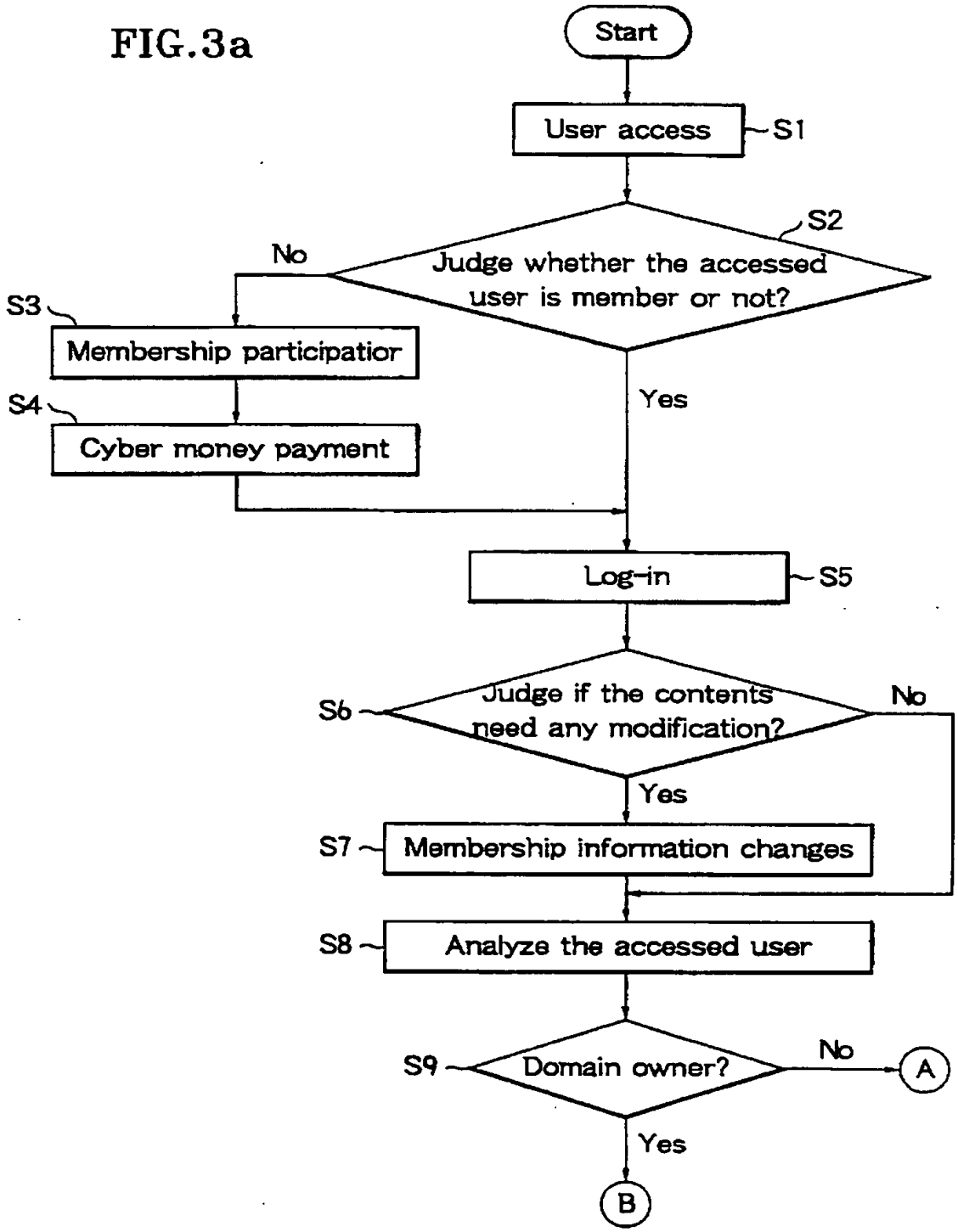

Start
User access
S1
S2
Judge whether the accessed user is member or not?
No
Yes
S3
Membership participatior
S4
Cyber money payment
Log-in
S5
S6
Judge if the contents need any modification?
No
Yes
S7
Membership information changes
S8
Analyze the accessed user
S9
Domain owner?
No
A
Yes
B

FIG.3b

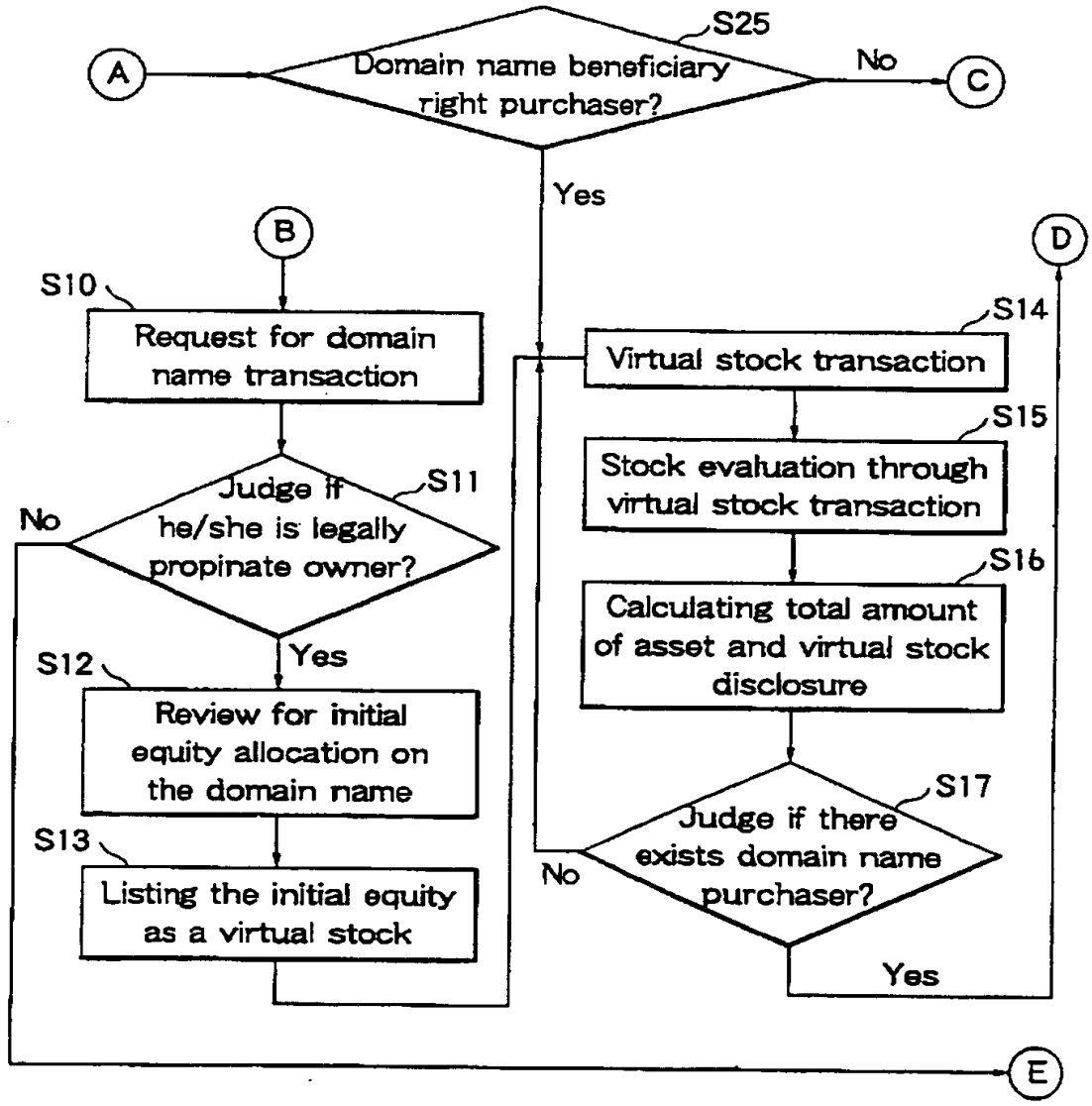
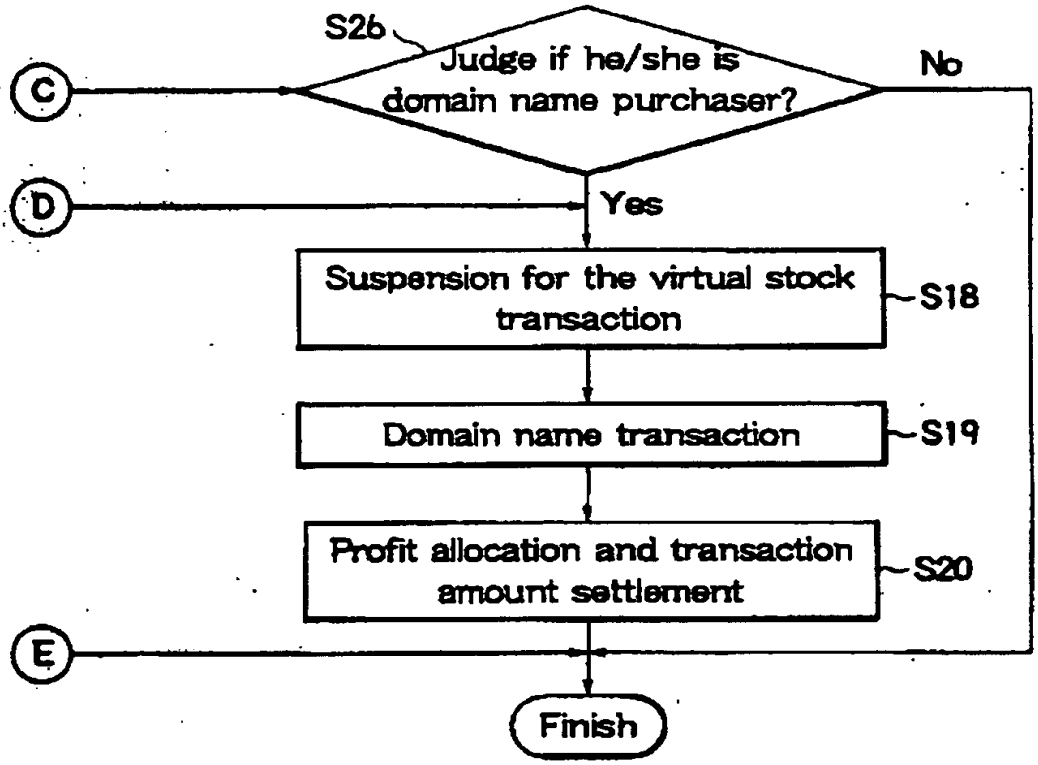

A
S25
Domain name beneficiary right purchaser?
No
C
Yes
B
D
S10
Request for domain name transaction
S14
Virtual stock transaction
S15
Stock evaluation through virtual stock transaction
S16
Calculating total amount of asset and virtual stock disclosure
S17
Judge if there exists domain name purchaser?
No
Yes
S11
Judge if he/she is legally propinate owner?
No
Yes
S12
Review for initial equity allocation on the domain name
S13
Listing the initial equity as a virtual stock
E

FIG.3c


S26
Judge if he/she is domain name purchaser?
No
C
D
Yes
Suspension for the virtual stock transaction
S18
Domain name transaction
S19
Profit allocation and transaction amount settlement
S20
E
Finish

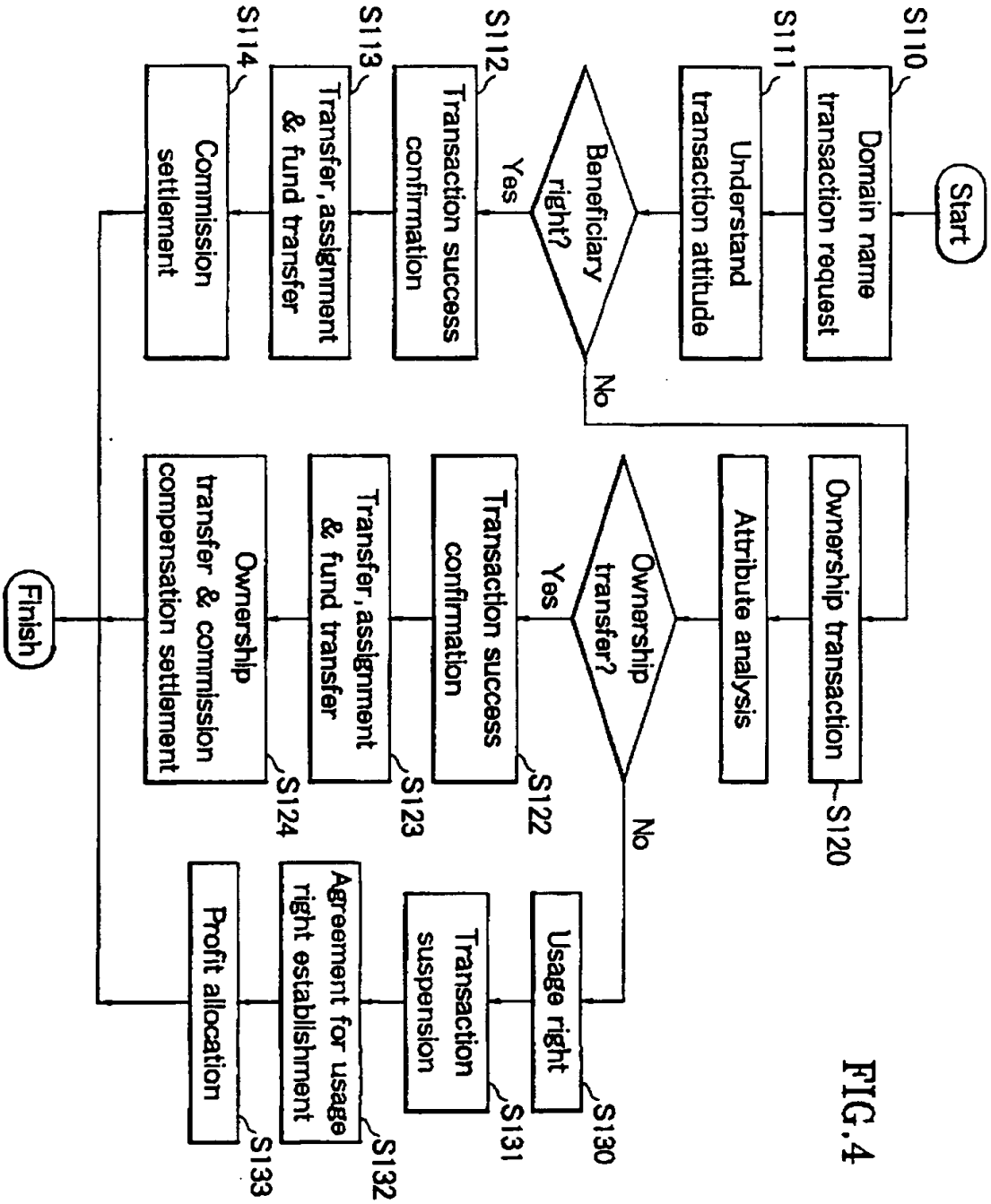

Start
S110
Domain name transaction request
S111
Understand transaction attitude
Beneficiary right?
Yes
S112
Transaction success confirmation
S113
Transfer, assignment & fund transfer
S114
Commission settlement
No
Ownership transaction
S120
Attribute analysis
Ownership transfer?
Yes
S122
Transaction success confirmation
S123
Transfer, assignment & fund transfer
S124
Ownership transfer & commission compensation settlement
No
S130
Usage right
S131
Transaction suspension
S132
Agreement for usage right establishment
S133
Profit allocation
Finish

FIG.4

FIG.5

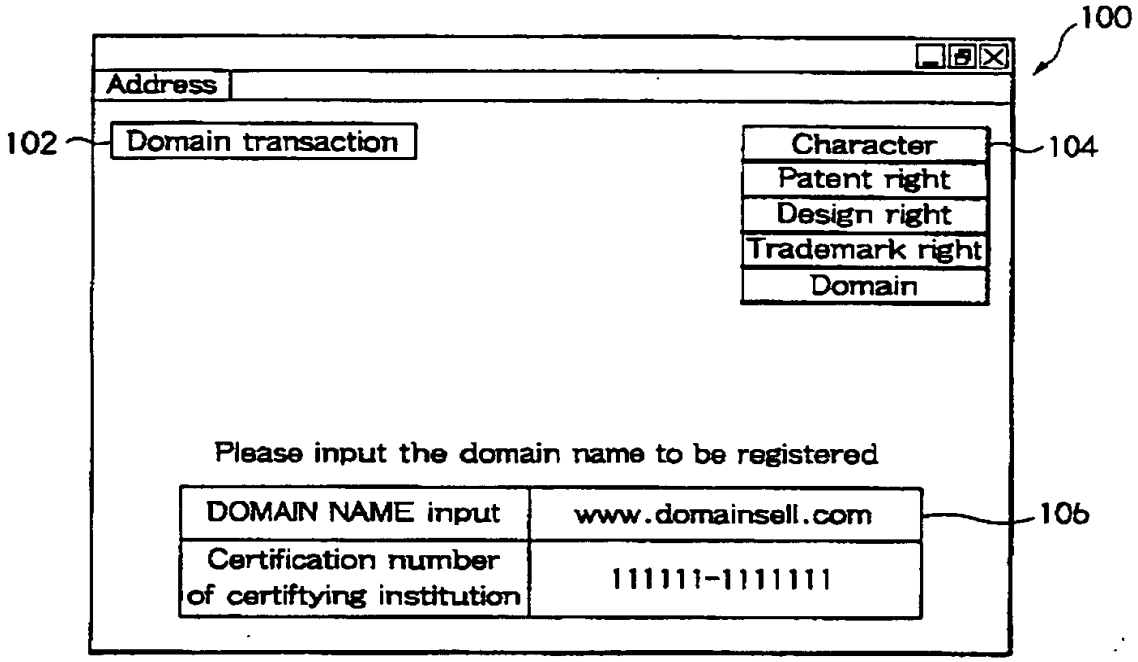

100
Address
102
Domain transaction
Character
Patent right
Design right
Trademark right
Domain
104
Please input the domain name to be registered
DOMAIN NAME input
www.domainsell.com
Certification number of certiftying institution
111111-1111111
106

FIG.6

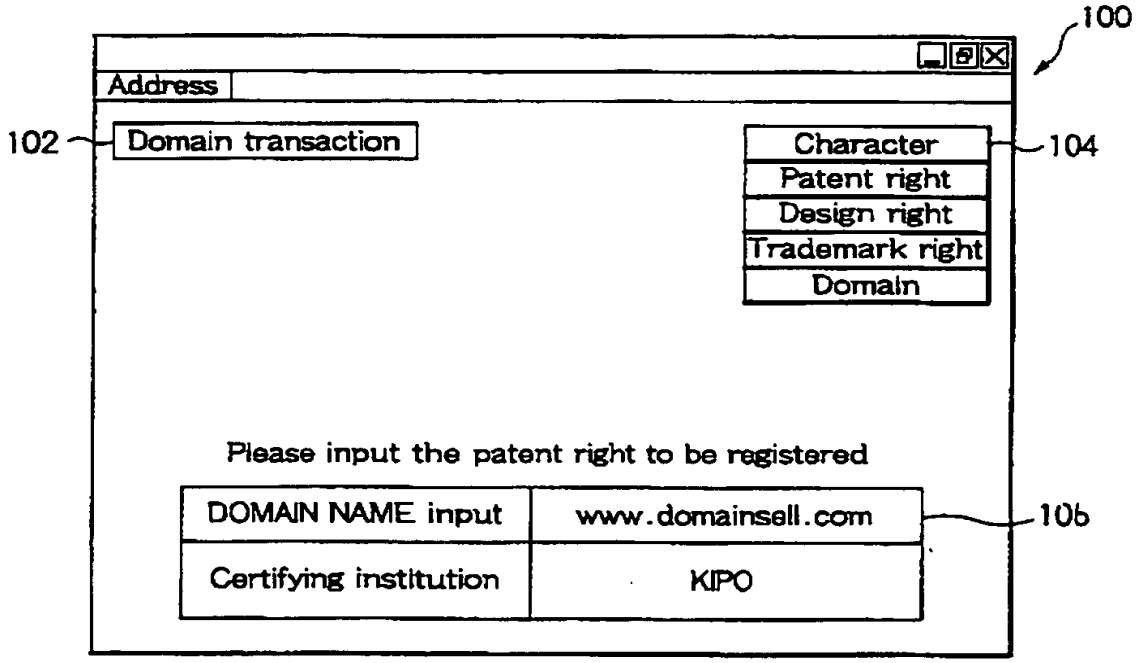

100
Address
102
Domain transaction
Character
Patent right
Design right
Trademark right
Domain
104
Please input the patent right to be registered
DOMAIN NAME input
www.domainsell.com
Certifying institution
KIPO
106

FIG.7

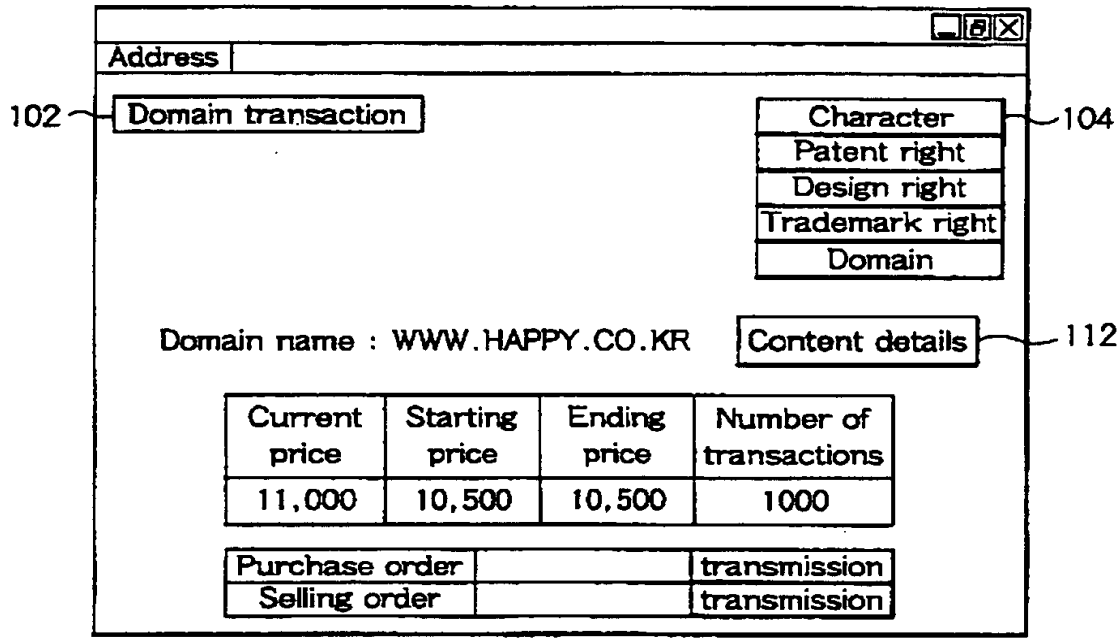
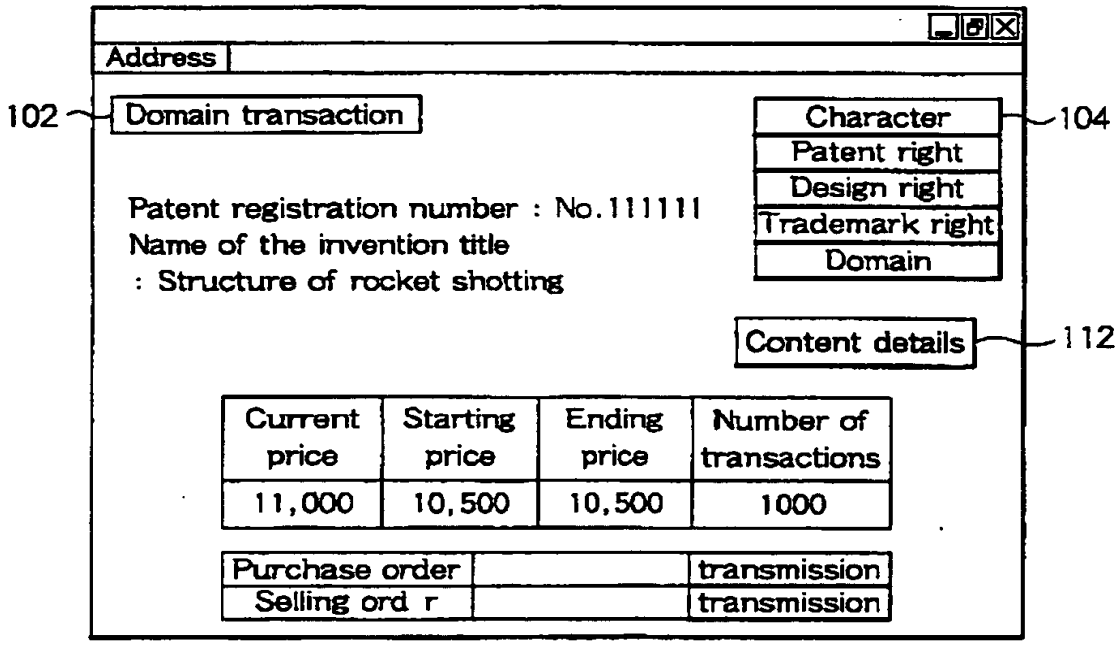

Address
102
Domain transaction
Character
Patent right
Design right
Trademark right
Domain
104
Domain name : WWW.HAPPY.CO.KR
Content details
112
Current price
Starting price
Ending price
Number of transactions
11,000
10,500
10,500
1000
Purchase order
transmission
Selling order
transmission

FIG.8


Address
102
Domain transaction
Character
Patent right
Design right
Trademark right
Domain
104
Patent registration number : No.111111
Name of the invention title
: Structure of rocket shotting
Content details
112
Current price
Starting price
Ending price
Number of transactions
11,000
10,500
10,500
1000
Purchase order
transmission
Selling ord r
transmission

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR00/01548

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7 G06F 17/60

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimun documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC G06F

Documentation searched other than minimun documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fileds searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search trerms used)
KIPONET, EPO, JAP

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X, P	KR 2000-0007074 A 7 Feb 2000 Abstract, claims 1-5, Fig. 1-5	1-17
X, P	KR 2000-0036345 A 5 July 2000 Abstract, claims 1, 2, 4-10, Fig.1, 2, 3	1, 3-15, 17
A	US 5500793 A (EQUITRADE) 19 Mar 1996 Abstract	1-17
A, P	US 6058379 A (AUCTION SOURCE, L.L.C.) 2 May 2000 Abstract	1-17

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X" document of particular relevence; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y" document of particular relevence; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents,such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
29 MARCH 2001 (29.03.2001)	29 MARCH 2001 (29.03.2001)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR	Authorized officer
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Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140	Telephone No. 82-42-481-5993

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1998)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/KR00/01548

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
KR 2000-0007074 A	07. 02. 2000	None	
KR 2000-0036345 A	05. 07. 2000	None	
US 5500793 A	19. 03. 1996	WO 9506917 A1 CA 2170768 A1 CN 1130433 A	09. 03. 1995 09. 03. 1995 04. 09. 1996
US 6058379 A	02. 05. 2000	None	